

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. APRIL 15, 1864.

NO. 308.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
joining counties. (April 7, 1862-1f.)

J. WARNER.
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business referred to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. (Jan. 17, '63-1f*)

JOHN M. HARLAN. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is des-
ired, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1862-1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness,
duration, and neatness, cannot be exceeded.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1f.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens
of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just re-
ceived and opened, on the corner of Main and St.
Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete
assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called
to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of
CLOTHES,
CASIMERES,
AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash ex-
clusively, of the largest Importers East, we are
enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louis-
ville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge our-
selves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above
cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is ex-
tended to everybody to call and examine our
stock. J. L. & W. H. WAGGENER.
Late of Danville Ky.

Dec. 21, 1862-1f.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secy of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Jas. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Mahlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Turnure, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General,
Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal,
Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Donophan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Clerk, Frankfort.

Lewis Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Clerk, Frankfort.

Lewis Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

NOTES, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to
our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends
and customers, and take pleasure in showing our
Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern
market for CASH, and we intend to sell them
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and
three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati
prices.

March 2, 1864-1f. GRAY & SAFFELL.

C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs

his friends and customers,

that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in

all its branches, at his old stand,
over Major's Book

Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
books suited to any part, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods
will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES

to continue in the house, and the business will be
conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to
use or sign my name for any business transactions
of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from
the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties,
and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A.

GAINES his grocery establishment, in the
city of Frankfort, will continue the business at
the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the
Post Office.

FAMILY GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment
of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens
of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just re-
ceived and opened, on the corner of Main and St.
Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete
assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Few Calm Words about an Exciting Subject.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

That slavery is not the natural condition of any man, is proved by the desire of all men for freedom. It is an abnormal social condition, resulting from force and dominion.

When established, that good men are often slaveholders needs no argument. That it is an institution which can not last forever is proved by the oft repeated verdict of history, and the fact, but not always expressed, that we must either resist the Government, or accept that solution of a great problem now infallibly pointed to by events that have gone beyond our control.

In doing this, we may go with any party we like, just so they are for the Government. We are about to enter a great presidential campaign. Let it be conducted kindly, and with respect. We will be divided in our opinions. We may afford that; but cannot afford a jot more. There will probably be two candidates.—Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. McCLELLAN. They will receive the support of men of every possible shade of opinion. Those who support Mr. LINCOLN should not be held responsible for the opinions of the proscriptive red republican revolutionists, who support the war only as an abolition measure, and will give him a very cold support. Those who support Gen. McCLELLAN should not be held responsible for the semi-irreconcilable opinions of those who would acknowledge the Confederacy, rather than support the war another day; and who will give him a very cold support. Those who support Mr. LINCOLN should not undertake, by a fierce State contest, to hasten in our midst that which events will bring about as fast as is well for either race. Those who support Gen. McCLELLAN need not expect to prevent, or indefinitely postpone, that which must come out of this contest. In any and all events, we will (if not mad) keep the peace among ourselves.

OBSERVER.

Boyle County Again.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

A meeting of the Conservative Union Party, alias, the Copperhead and Secesh, of Boyle county, is again advertised for April 18, to be held at the Court House, it being Court day. All are invited to be present, who are opposed to the Convention at Baltimore, "now and forever," and under all circumstances, and all conditions. Speeches may be looked for from gentlemen who were ancients old Whigs, then modern Democrats, more recently Secession Democrats—now have no objection to becoming Union Democrats, for the nonce. This is the third attempt at a regular affiliation of all the "Conservatives" of Boyle. The first was a complete fizzle,—all the Secesh brethren were duly on hand; but the Unionists had not got their courage up to the sticking point, and so the "Peace Democrats" could not find the meeting. A second was called, and the citizens generally attended; and, on the motion of Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL refused to appoint delegates to the Louisville Chicago Convention; preferring to wait and see what kind of a convention that was to be, before pledging the life-blood of Kentucky to sustain it. No delegates were nominated to the Baltimore Convention; for the same reason. A third attempt is now to be made to unite all persons opposed to the Government, and in favor of the everlasting nigger,—Union or no Union—come what will.—Jeff. Davis or LINCOLN—into a "party" to be called the Democratic Conservative party of Boyle county. This last endeavor will no doubt be successful. It is to be hoped no one will interfere. Let the "miscegenation" be complete.

"Black spirits and white;
Red spirits and grey;
Mingle, mingle, mingle.
You that mingle may."

JOSHUA F. BELL.—Great injustice has been done this gentleman, in connection with his speech, and the defeat made, at his motion, of the effort to appoint delegates, as mentioned above, to the Chicago-Louisville Convention, by the extremists on both sides. The "Contributor" to the Cincinnati Gazette made it the occasion of a second virulent attack on Mr. BELL—savoring more of personal pique than public considerations—for a most unscrupulous aspersion of the motives and character of Mr. BELL. The Louisville Journal, on the contrary, ascribed his course to exactly a different motive,—and branded him as an embryo abolitionist, and read him down from the head to the tail of the Union party. The best defense to be made of Mr. BELL's course is this double attack from opposite quarters. Both can not be true, and one answers the other, and shows both to be unfounded.

CHANCELLOR NICHOLAS.—The most narrow-minded, spiteful, and contemptible productions that this whole war has brought forth, are two articles recently published in the Louisville Journal, by Chancellor NICHOLAS, headed "Emancipation" Nos. 1 and 2. What is the meaning of this heading does not appear. Judge NICHOLAS has always been an emancipationist, and was a leading member of the Emancipation Convention which met at Frankfort in 1849. The whole drift of the two numbers published, is a most virulent and false attack on New England—it's history and character. The writer of this notice is a Virginian and Kentuckian by birth and education, and every sympathy, but he cannot read such productions without the ineffable scorn and disgust which every true and large minded American must feel. It has been just such malignant and narrow-minded attacks, made on the South and on the North, by non-Americans on both sides, that has produced this wretched war; and it is just such men as Chancellor NICHOLAS, men of great ability, and greater malignity, who keep it up, and will ever keep the two sections from cordial union, until these bitter malignants mutually kill off each other, or are crushed at home, as they deserve to be.

I was greatly gratified to see that Mr. PRENTISS has himself extracted the venom from Judge NICHOLAS's articles, and with inimitable skill shown them up. The Journal has done a noble work for Kentucky. Pity it should be drifting now into a position in which it can do little good, and may do much harm. The Journal ought to have kept itself at the head of Kentucky feeling and Unionism. It is in great danger now of

working abreast with the Louisville Democrat, and of itself getting off the Union track at some way station. Surely Editors and gentlemen who have battled so nobly for the Union, and have been among the most potent and efficient instruments for the preservation of Kentucky within its sacred precincts, are not prepared to unite their destinies with Democracy, for good or for evil, and to abide its decision at Chicago, whatever it may be.

Let Kentucky keep aloof from all extremes; in the mean time heartily supporting the Government, and submitting to what she can't help, though she may not approve it—and holding fast to the Union.

COME WHAT MAY.

From Mason County.

One of the most prominent and worthy citizens of Mason county writes to us as follows:—

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

I am informed that you publish an unconditional Union paper, and do not give aid and comfort to the enemy. Under this information, I request you to send to me your paper.

Kentucky has occupied a peculiar position since the commencement of the war. She at first assumed a neutral position; as if neutrality was possible, when the life of the nation is involved in the issue. The effect of this position was to withdraw from the Union; refuse to abide the laws of the Nation; to furnish either men or money to aid in the prosecution of the war—with the assurance, that she would not go over and join the "Southern Confederacy."

Kentucky has changed her attitude in relation to these great questions; and, in the opinion of the world and nation, she is looked upon as occupying a double position. As promising the Administration to furnish her quota of men and money, to carry on the war and close out the rebellion; and, at the same time, promising the rebels and copperheads to assist them to whip the abolitionists, remove the President and the majority of Congress, who they charge as being abolitionists, and to enable them to elect a President and Congress more favorable to the "Southern Confederacy."

By this course Kentucky has lost the confidence of the Nation and forfeited the respect of the Confederacy.

It is time the State had taken some firm stand on the subject, and cease to court the sympathies of secessionists and copperheads. This can be done, by a decisive vote of the State as to the choice of the Convention in which she will be represented to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. She has now to elect whether she will be represented in the Baltimore, or the Chicago Convention.

The probabilities are, that the Union sentiment of the Nation will be most freely represented by the Baltimore Convention, and that the secessionists and copperheads will have a large delegation in the Chicago Convention, if they have not a majority of that Convention.

If this be true, the Baltimore Convention will give to us candidates, who will be in favor of prosecuting the war, putting down the rebellion, and saving the nation; and the Chicago Convention may select candidates more favorable to the "Southern Confederacy," who will seek to strike down all the war measures of the country, and to make peace, at the sacrifice of the life of the nation.

With these views, I do not hesitate as to the course Kentucky, should pursue. She should abandon her equivocal position, come out boldly for the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, send her delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and support the nominees of that Convention.

Kentucky is constantly imperiled by the Confederate armies and raiders, hovering on her borders, entering the State, stealing and robbing our people. We need the sympathy and assistance of all our Union friends in the nation, and to obtain this sympathy and cordial assistance, we must not only be loyal and virtuous, but above suspicion.

I wish you to work faithfully for old Kentucky, and to do your full duty in trying to keep her in her proper position.

We intend to have a good Union meeting here on the second Monday in May; and if you can furnish us with a good speaker or two for the occasion, you and the speakers will confer a great favor on us.

Public Meeting in Whitley County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Whitley county, at Williamsburg, on Monday, April 4, 1864, Circuit Court then being in session, and a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the county being present, notice having been previously given, that a meeting would be held on that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of our representative in Congress; and also the action of our Senator and Representative in the State Legislature, at its late session,—upon motion P. W. MEADORS Esq., was called to the chair, and J. C. WATKINS appointed Secretary.

After a short speech from W. M. C. GILLIS, Esq., in which he briefly presented the votes of Hon. Wm. H. RANDALL in the Congress of the United States, and also referred to the true and loyal course of our State Senator, M. J. COOK, and our Representative M. E. WATKINS, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and read:—

WHEREAS, in all free representative governments the right of the constituency to instruct the Representative is a well established principle, securing correct representation to the constituency; and whereas, upon the same great principle, it may, and often does become the duty of the constituency to approve, or disapprove, the action of their representative organ after action has been taken, upon the part of the Representative without instructions from the constituency, on questions involving the vital interests of the constituency; and whereas, certain public prints in the State, have industriously circulated, before the public, charges against the course pursued, and votes given, by our distinguished fellow citizen and able Representative in the Congress of the United States, Hon. Wm. H. RANDALL, charges wholly unfounded, and in our opinion, distorting and misrepresenting the course of action of our Representative in the present Congress of the United States.—

Be it therefore resolved, by the people of Whitley county,—Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, in mass meeting assembled,—That, having watched, with anxiety and solicitude, the course pursued, and the votes given, during the present session of Congress by Hon. Wm. H. RANDALL, that his course as our Representative, and the votes given by him as such, meet our most hearty and cordial approval, and are such as should properly have been taken by a Union Representative of a Union constituency,

pledged to sustain the Federal Government in all appropriate efforts for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion.

Resolved, That, having long known the distinguished gentleman, our Representative, Hon. Wm. H. RANDALL, we repossess him the most abiding confidence, and doubt not that his wisdom, sagacity, prudence and patriotism, in the distinguished position at present occupied by him, will sustain him in winning for himself a fame and a respect as a statesman and a patriot, which the puny arm of partisan press dictation cannot successfully assail, though hurled upon him with all the malignity, and assumed imperial dictation and bitterness, that of late characterizes the editorials of certain Union prints in this State.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our distinguished Senator, MILTON J. COOK, of the county of Rockcastle, in the Senate of Kentucky during the late session of the Kentucky Legislature, meets our most hearty and cordial approval. That as a Union Senator representing a Union constituency, he has sustained the principles of the Union party, with many nobleness, fidelity, sagacity, and unselfish patriotism which entitles him to the gratitude and respect of the Union loving people of this county, and as we believe of the district generally.

Resolved, That our able and distinguished Representative in the present Legislature, MILTON E. WHITE, has fully, honorably, and ably sustained himself as a true Union Representative, and is entitled to and hereby tendered the thanks and gratitude of the people of Whitley—his constituents.

Resolved, That the people of Whitley county, now as ever, devoted to the Union of the States, and that form of Government secured to them by their ancestors patriotism, toils and sacrifices, and regarding the present rebellion as wicked, and as the fountain of all the ills that beset them and their common country, pledge themselves anew to an undivided and unwavering support of the Federal Government in all necessary measures upon its part for the suppression of the rebellion—looking forward with hope, to a happy readjustment of all governmental disorders, when the great source of evil shall be crushed.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and a copy forwarded to the Frankfort Commonwealth, and Cincinnati Commercial, requesting the respective editors of those papers to publish the same; and that a manuscript copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to each of our Representatives, Hon. W. H. RANDALL, MILTON J. COOK, and MILTON E. WHITE.

Which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

P. W. MEADORS, Chairman.
J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

Judge NATHAN ALLEN, who has for many years been a leader in the Democratic party in Illinois, has abandoned it.

It is reported by one who has travelled over nearly all the State of Missouri, that the peach trees are generally killed down to the roots.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,—Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,—Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica, of the United States, or more favorable known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of DR. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL of WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, of which he has been the discoverer, and which has been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and headaches, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

The special partner is Mrs. LETITIA E. LORD, of Oneida, Madison county, New York, who has paid into said firm eleven hundred dollars in cash, as capital. It is agreed the partnership shall continue eighteen years from date.

PULASKI ELLINGWOOD,
S. H. ELLINGWOOD,
E. J. ELLINGWOOD,
LETITIA E. LORD.

March 1, 1864—4w.

NEW CHINA STORE!

No. 6 Higgin's Block, Main-street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

D. RUNYON

WOULD call the attention of Wholesale and Retail purchasers to his extensive assortment of NEW GOODS just arriving, comprising

an elegant variety of

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

STATEMENT of Limited Partnership agreed upon this 22d day of Feb., 1864, by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a retail mercantile business in the town of Shelbyville, Kentucky, under the name or style of

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.

The general partners in said firm are Pulaski, Samuel H., and Emily J. ELLINGWOOD, all of whom are residents of the town and county above mentioned.

The special partner is Mrs. Letitia E. Lord, of Oneida, Madison county, New York, who has paid into said firm eleven hundred dollars in cash, as capital. It is agreed the partnership shall continue eighteen years from date.

PULASKI ELLINGWOOD,
S. H. ELLINGWOOD,
E. J. ELLINGWOOD,
LETITIA E. LORD.

March 1, 1864—4w.

CONGRESS GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed

of the best quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.—tf.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S,

BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S,

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING.

People of Franklin Arouse!

The unconditional Union men of Franklin county,—all citizens who are not willing to be transferred body and soul by "the majority" of the late Central Committee to the Peace Democracy of the North by the Vandigham-Wood Chicago Convention,—are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Frankfort, on Monday, April 18, 1864, County Court day, to appoint delegates to the Union State Convention, to assemble at Louisville, on the 25th May next. Let every Union man attend.

Col. R. T. JACOB and Col. FRANK WOOLFORD will address the citizens of Franklin county on the 18th day of April, it being County Court day.

April 11, 1864.—tdw.-305.

Louisville National Union Press.

Such is the title of a Dailey newspaper to be published in Louisville, Kentucky; the first number to be issued April 18. The paper is to be unconditional Union,—giving the Government a hearty and earnest support in suppressing the rebellion.

We will publish the prospectus in our next issue.

Saturday Evening American.

We have received Nos one and two, of a paper with the above title, published weekly at Covington, Kentucky, by Mr. B. F. SANFORD, at \$2 40 per annum. It is devoted to the interests of the Emancipationists; well printed, and made up in good style.

The School and Family Visitor—a Monthly Journal for Teachers, Parents, and Children. Official Organ of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Edited by W. N. HALLMAN; Louisville, Kentucky; \$2 per annum.

Such is the title of a periodical just started, and the first number of which is on our table. It is ably edited, and we wish it as great success as the Editor can desire.

Pictorial History of the War for the Union—By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS; in two volumes; MRS. R. HAWLEY, Cincinnati, Publisher.

This is intended as a complete and reliable history of the war from its commencement to its close: giving a graphic picture of its encounters, thrilling incidents, frightful scenes, hair-breadth escapes, individual daring, desperate charges, personal anecdotes, etc., gleaned from eye-witnesses of, and participants in, the terrible scenes described—truthful, living reflex of all matters of interest connected with this, the most gigantic of human struggles; together with a complete chronological analysis of the War; and embellished with over two hundred illustrations.

The first volume has been issued from the press, and Mr. JOHN D. POLLARD, is now receiving subscriptions at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

We have examined the volume carefully, and perused a considerable portion of it. It is certainly the best written history of the struggle for the Union that has yet come under our observation. Its gifted and popular author, Mrs. STEPHENS, is known as one of the best female writers of the age; and her powers of description, and talent in presenting facts and details make the work one of the most thrilling interest.

We commend the work to all readers, and would urge them to call upon Mr. POLLARD and subscribe. The work can only be had by subscription.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES—The counterfeit \$100 Treasury notes which are said to have made their appearance are detected as follows: The number of the note is larger and less brilliant in color than the genuine. The imprint of the American Bank Note Company at the top is also larger, the double rule running from it is heavier, and the terminal curve twice as large, while there is a diagonal shading at the point of the imprint on the rule, which does not appear on the genuine. On the right end of the back of the bill the "100" in the circles are inverted thus: "001". In the genuine "100" in the circles on the left end read thus: "001"; in the counterfeit they are thus: "100". The outside circle of the "100" in the lower left corner of the genuine touches the lower corner: in the counterfeit it does not come within one-sixteenth of an inch. The paper is also heavy and somewhat greasy in the counterfeit, and there are other slight differences. This counterfeit is said to have been extensively circulated in the West.

Some weeks since it was charged that the report of Gen. McCLELLAN had been mutilated by the War Department, purposely or by mistake, in the omission of certain dispatches. Investigation proved that charge false. But it proved more: that in making up his report, or history, as the General calls it, of the Army of the Potowmac, he himself omitted over one hundred official despatches, &c. These will be published by Congress, for the sake of history. These omitted despatches, now lying on Secretary STANAFORD's table, make a pile a foot and a half high.

A Convention of representatives of the several counties of East Tennessee is now in session at Knoxville. It was originated by those in favor of a division of Tennessee; and the separate organization of East Tennessee as a State, and assembled at Knoxville, in 1861; thence it adjourned to Greenville; and was finally disbanded by rebel forces. It has, after due notice, again assembled in Knoxville, and is now deliberating upon the questions which originally were before the body. It is thought the project for a separate State organization will fail.

Cincinnati Gazette and Gov. Bramlette.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of April 13, publishes the speech of Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, at Lexington, on the 11th, and in its notice of says:

"The remarks on the attempt to falsify the record of Governor BRAMLETTE's course on the enrollment of blacks, will be found peculiarly interesting. The effort of several journals to fasten falsehood upon those who refused to lie concerning this matter, has recoiled upon themselves. We presume there is not a citizen of Kentucky among those who have noticed this controversy, who does not believe that this was an unscrupulous denial of the truth, and an attempt to stigmatize with falsehood those who refused to suppress the facts."

The Gazette, taking the same chute with the rebels, rebel sympathizers and "Conservatives," alias copperheads, conveyed to the minds of many that Gov. BRAMLETTE had decided and intended to resist the enrollment and draft of negroes in this State, by force.

And when his address to the people was published, counselling a peaceful compliance with the law, and telling them they had their remedy in the civil tribunals of the country, it was asserted by these parties, in order to bolster up their veracity, we suppose, that he had prepared an address advising the people to resist the law, and pledging the whole power of the State to sustain their resistance; but had backed down, and wrote another address,—the one which was published March 18.

Being aware of the fact, that the charge was wholly untrue—in all its length and breadth,—we stated. And we now reiterate that statement.

The Governor never did, as far as we know or believe,—certain we are, he never had such a document put in type—advise, or counsel any resistance whatever. But, on the contrary, he advised them to submit to the law; and if any citizens felt themselves aggrieved, he pointed out their remedies by the civil law, and the mode of proceeding to obtain "just compensation."

Those who assert the reverse of this proposition, have not a particle of truth to sustain them. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, in his speech at Lexington, admits half of the proposition when he says:

Gov. Bramlette—Letter from Col. Fife.

URBANA, O., April 4, 1864.

Mr. JOSHUA SAXTON—Dear Sir—Much has been said in the last few weeks about Kentucky, Governor Bramlette, Col. WOLFORD, and Kentucky politics. Many express fears as to the future course of Gov. Bramlette, and of Kentucky. If you knew Gov. Bramlette as well as I do, you would have no fears about him or Kentucky. Gov. Bramlette was the first man in Kentucky who made a speech for open war with the rebels; he was never in favor of neutrality. He was from the beginning in favor of whipping the rebels, and conquering them with the musket. He was none of your milk and water men; with him the man that was not for us, was again us, and he was for driving the traitors from Kentucky. He never wanted a traitor in our rear, and to show that he was sincere, he not only spoke to the people of Kentucky, but he raised a regiment and took the field. The first regiment raised in Kentucky was Col. Bramlette's. Afterwards the Governor of Kentucky adopted the two regiments that were raised in Ohio, and called them the 1st and 2d Kentucky. Colonel James V. GUTHRIE and Captain Ralph HUNT, formerly of this town, belonged to the 1st Kentucky. Colonel Bramlette was, after that, called the third.

On the 10th April, the 17th Indiana, mounted, passed through Shelbyville, on the Mt. Eden road, seeking the guerrillas; but could not come across them. Another detachment of the same regiment went to Nelson county, and at Fairfield came upon a party of the scoundrels robbing citizens, and gave chase. They captured six. LT. VIN FELT caught two more near Bloomfield.

On the morning of the 14th, a band of some twenty guerrillas were near Shelbyville again,—the Federal troops having left the county. It would be well to station a battalion at Shelbyville.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter, of April 13, says the remains of HENRY CLAY, after an interment of twelve years, were removed last week, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers beneath a beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington, Kentucky, Cemetery. The wreath of immortelles placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, whilst a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W." which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweler's store.

The House on the Mexican Empire. On the 4th April, Mr. H. W. DAVIS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported to the National House of Representatives the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nation of the world under impression that the rebels are insufficient aggressors to deserve the respects and consideration in the Republic of Mexico; therefore, they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a Monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any Republican Government in Mexico, under the auspices of any European Power."

YEA.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brooks, Broome, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chandler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Cravens, Davis of Maryland, Dawson, Dennison, Dixon, Driggs, Durmont, Echley, Eden, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Fink, Frank, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New York, King, Law, Lazar, Long, Longyear, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McClurg, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of New York, Moordhead, Morris of New York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Amos Myers, L. Myers, Nelson, Weston, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyne, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Rollins of New Hampshire, Rollins of Maine, Shenck, Schofield, Scott, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Stoupe, Stuart, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Elijah Ward, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley Wheeler, Clinton A. White, James W. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Benjamin Wood, Woodbridge and Yeaman.—Total, 131.

NAY.—None.

The Louisville Democrat publishes the treasonable speech of ALEX. LONG, of Ohio. Is it to be the platform of the "united" at Lexington, on the 11th, and in its notice of says:

"The remarks on the attempt to falsify the record of Governor BRAMLETTE's course on the enrollment of blacks, will be found peculiarly interesting. The effort of several journals to fasten falsehood upon those who refused to lie concerning this matter, has recoiled upon themselves. We presume there is not a citizen of Kentucky among those who have noticed this controversy, who does not believe that this was an unscrupulous denial of the truth, and an attempt to stigmatize with falsehood those who refused to suppress the facts."

From a Cairo dispatch, dated April 13, we have a report that on that morning the rebel Gen. Buford, had sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of Fort Pillow, and stated that if the Fort surrendered, the negroes would be returned to their masters, but, if forced to take the place, no quarters would be shown them. Col. Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey, commanding the post, replied that his Government placed him there to defend the fort, and surrender was out of the question. The steamer Olive Branch reports that fighting had been going on at Fort Pillow all day on the 12th, up to the time she passed there, three o'clock P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were going on, and a flag of truce was visible. After passing, the fighting was renewed, and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there appeared to be efforts made to raise it again.

Reports from Paducah to the 13th represent matters more quiet, and the probability of an attack greatly lessened. General Brayman sent large reinforcements to both Columbus and Paducah, and no fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place. Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed Coldwater river, near Jackson, going south, with three thousand horses and one thousand nine hundred wagons. These are doubtless exaggerated.

Two thousand rebels are reported to have been in Proctor, Owsley county, on the 10th, having come through a very narrow gap near one of the forks of the Kentucky river.

The army of the Potomac is evidently preparing for work. The rebel officers are reported to have been all sent by Gen. R. E. Lee to send all their extra baggage back to Richmond.

An arrival at Cairo from New Orleans on the 5th, we have interesting news from Texas, and from the Red river country. Our troops on the Rio Grande had gone from Brownsville up the river to Eagle Pass, the point at which the rebels shipped their cotton to Mexico, and received goods in return.

The place was captured, and will be held. Immense quantities of cotton are said to have been taken. Corpus Christi has been reoccupied by our troops. Eight hundred prisoners were taken.

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NAY.—None.

On April 11, two men, aged 60 and 68 years respectively, died in St. Louis, from disease.

The New York Sunday Times thinks Gen. Fremont is inclined to serve the Republican party very much as he does his hair—i.e. part it in the middle.

E. P. FYFFE.

Judge NILES, of Bellville, Illinois, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the district recently vacated by the death of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY. He was recently Colonel of one of the Illinois regiments in the field. In his card he thus defines his position:—

I am in favor of an unremitting, unflagging, and vigorous prosecution of the war for the attaining of peace and permanent re-union. For that end, and to establish justice, I go for the abolition of slavery and granting absolute freedom by law to every human being in the United States, so as to make slavery impossible in the reconstruction of the Union.

DIED.

April 14, 1864, at 1 o'clock, A. M. in this city, ANNA CLINTON, aged 15 months, infant daughter of Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan.

The Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day, from the residence of her parents. Friends &c. are invited to attend.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

APRIL 14, 1864.
Gold is rapidly advancing. We quote money as follows:

Buys.....\$77@75 75 79@50
Silver.....68@89 70@72
Demand notes.....76@2

APPLES—Scarce and in good demand. Sales at \$4 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Market quiet; sales at \$2 50.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40@45c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20@22 per dozen.

DRIED FEUER.—Apples selling at 80@D, and peaches at 11@12@40.

FLOUR.—Market firm, and prices advanced: superfine selling at \$6 25@75 75, and the price for extra and family ranging from \$7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 25@1 30 for red, and \$1 30@1 25 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 85@90c. barley \$1 25@1 35, and rye \$1 10.

MISCELLANY.

The Epitaph.

The handful here, that once was Mary's earth,
Held, while it breathed, so beautiful a soul,
That, when she died, all recognized her birth,
And had their sorrow in serene control.

"Not here! not here!" to every mourner's heart
The wintry wind seemed whispering around her
bier.
And when the tomb-door opened, with a start,
We heard it echoed from within—"Not here!"
Should thou, sad pilgrim, who wast hither past,
Note in those dowers a defater hue,
Should spring come earlier to this hallowed grass,
Or the bee linger later on the dew.

Know that her spirit to her body lent
Such sweetness, grace, as only goodness can,
That even her dust, and this her monument,
Have yet a spell to stay one lonely man.

Lonely through life, but looking for the day,
When what is mortal of himself shall sleep,
When human passion shall have passed away,
And love no longer be a thing to weep.

The Philopena.

"I like you the best, Mr. Abingdon; I do; but I think when I grow up I shall marry Cousin Hulbert." So spoke the *enfant terrible* of the household, standing on tip-toe to get at some nuts left upon the dessert table, with her five year old eyes. Oh, how sharp they were fixed upon me, and repeating her words slowly—"I like you the best, but when I'm grown I think I shall marry Hulbert."

"Why? Dolly."

"Why? Oh, he has lots and lots of money, and you haven't."

"Whew! How do you know I haven't?"

Aunt Matilda says so. She told Kate very morning in her bedroom, and that if she married him she'd die—oh, I remember—she'd starve in a garret. Before that I meant to marry you when I grew up."

A revelation. It was true—I was sure of that. What Dolly heard she repeated verbatim, and generally at the most inappropriate times. A week before she had revealed to Mrs. Dix—the fashionable Mrs. Dix—that Aunt Matilda was frying flapjacks in the kitchen. She had uttered all those frightful remarks common to the *enfant terrible* as to "Aunt's false teeth" and "Uncle's wig." She heard much, listening like a young owl, and repeating it days after with a suddenness that foiled interruption to the very party to whom of all others she should not have revealed it.

So Mrs. Guion thought Katy would starve in a garret if she marries me. Pleasant. And she proposed Cousin Hulbert as a substitute. Pleasant still—delightful altogether. Oh, if I could but know what Katy said! I would too.

"Come here, Dolly," I said coaxingly.

"Yes, when I get my almonds."

She filled her pockets—there were three in her ruffled apron—and came treading daintily, in her black slippers feet, over the crimson carpet. I took her upon my knee, and talked to her as she munched.

"What did Katy say, Dolly?"

"I don't want to tell you."

"Why?"

"You'll be mad."

"No."

"Yes. Please crack this almond with your teeth, Mr. Abingdon."

I performed the operation—not, however, with my teeth—and the little fingers fished out the nut.

"Now, tell me, Dolly."

"Well, Katy said she hated you both, and she wished you would go away."

"I'm obliged to her."

"Are you mad?"

"I hope not. I think I'm sane now, Dolly."

"I don't mean mad like a dog. Are you angry?"

"Of course not. Do I look so?"

"You never do; you are pretty. I should like to be your wife when I'm grown up; only Aunt Millie says it would be awful. You are so nice. Oh, oh! philopena Eat with me, Mr. Abingdon."

I took half of the double nut.

"Wait!" cried Dolly. "Will it be the same if we save the halves? How old are you?"

"Twenty."

"Oh! and I'm five, most six. In ten years I'll be—ten and six—yes, I'll be sixteen, and—"

"Thirty."

"Oh, what an old man! But I won't say philopena for ten years, because I won't have any money till I'm big, and if you catch me first I shall make you a splendid present. Then I'll marry Cousin Hulbert and be rich."

"Mercenary little wretch—an embryo woman!"

"Eh?"

"Nothing."

"Oh, but I thought you were mad at me. What awful long words. Put the philopena in your pocket."

I did so, put Dolly down, and stalked out of the dining room of Hickory House. I had been there a week, invited by good old Mr. Guion to spend an indefinite time. For five good months I had worshipped Kitty Guion, and she—well, men are vain at twenty, and I fancied she loved me, and that Mrs. Guion favored me. The only drop of balm in the conversation above recorded was that Kitty hated Cousin Hulbert, also. Still, as I cooled myself down under the hickory trees which gave to the homestead a name, I reflected.

Perhaps Kitty only spoke as a girl will speak when teased about her admirers. Perhaps, after all, she liked me. I would test the truth that afternoon, and if she said "yes," the gates of Paradise would open, and if she said "no"—Dear reader, I'm ashamed to own that in that event I deliberated between hanging myself to the longest branch of the stout tree against which I leaned, or drowning myself in the pond at my feet. Suicide presented itself as a natural and commendable way of arranging matters at such a crisis. Perhaps a recent usage of the "Sorrows of Werter" had something to do with it.

So that afternoon I asked Kitty Guion to walk with me, and she went. A tall, slender, very pretty girl of nineteen, with hazel eyes, and golden hair all rings and ripples. She wore a white dress that day, and a broad straw hat with ribbons of cerulean blue, and roses in her bosom. And she walked placidly beside me, prattling of a dozen things, until we came to a spot in the woods, where there were wild flowers and a spring, and white pebbles over which the water dripped, and a stone slab for a seat. On this rustic bench she reclined, and I knelt at her feet, and words I could not have remembered an hour after, to save my life, poured from my lips, and in them I told Kitty Guion how I loved her, and asked her whether she loved me.

She didn't.

That I learnt, somehow, before she spoke, and I suppose I acted as an older man

would not, when I covered my face with both hands, and buried it in the grass and sobbed. Oh, the passionate, fleeting, glowing first love of a boy! how sweet it is while it lasts.

Kitty was a year younger than I, yet how much more womanly! In a minute her hand rested on my hair, and she said: "Listen to me, Mr. Abingdon, and don't think hard of me. You seemed so young, so boyish I never thought of this. I can trust you with a secret I know. I have been married months—nearly a year—to a gentleman much older than you—past thirty—who will claim me very soon. Mamma and papa objected to him because he was poor, and so—It was wrong, perhaps, but I am his wife, and there is my wedding ring; and she showed me a circlet of plain gold which glittered on her finger.

"On the wrong hand," she laughed, "but I wear it. So you will not be angry," she said "but be my friend always, for I fell almost as though you were a young brother of mine. And now good-bye. I am going to sit with mamma."

She left me in despair, I said and believed, I was very wretched just then, and fancied that Werter's sorrows were nothing to my own, but I did not kill myself, although I went away from Hickory Hill that very night, to the great surprise of old Mr. Guion, who wondered at my forsaking the country "when the shooting was so good." Ah, I could have told him that the game I sought had escaped me.

Adieu were spoken in the wide hall; invitations to come again, "a pleasant journey," good wishes of all kinds, and I, with my portmanteau, left the gate, but as it swung out, elfin hands caught it and tiny Dolly slipped out into the road.

"Mr. Abingdon, take care of the philopena, and do just what I said. Good-bye. Kiss me."

I pressed my lips to hers and her little cheek was hot and wet, and her little arms clasped my neck, and down into my heart sank a sort of indescribable thrill, and strange to say, on my road city-wide in the groaning, shrieking train, I thought more of six-year-old Dolly than of her Cousin Kate.

Another boyhood! in a month I had another divinity—in a twelve month another. I began to flirt; I was admired. To my studio, where I painted portraits with hard eyes like jet, or sapphire and rose cheeks of deepest vermilion, and made such idealized imitations of human nature as would have charmed a worshipper of wax dolls after the fashion of enthusiastic beginners—to this studio came dames and damsels, and I painted them to their and my own satisfaction. After a while I began to have dreams of historical pictures, and painted one, with Queen Elizabeth in it, on a ruff of adamant. My best recollection of the production at this day is that her majesty looked like an ancient and vindictive ghost in white (supposed to be satin) and that the background was by far the most prominent and brilliant part of the production. My friend Jenks, an art critic, came to see it and adored it.

"Charming! charming!" he said; "but your style wants mellowing. Go to Italy—go to Italy, my boy, and your country will be proud of you."

My style did want something. I owned that with a pang as I gazed on the "grimly ghost" of good Queen Bess in her metallic raiment. And it might be mellowing—perhaps it was. If Italy would mellow me I would go.

I sold Queen Bess. A romantic widow lady, who thought that the prominent masculine figure resembled myself and told me so, purchased it. And my preparations were made; and when the Martha Jane, Captain Bobbins, sailed, I was on board, on my way to Italy to have my style mellowed. (I didn't quite understand what Jenkins meant by the term yet,) leaving A and B and C, my artist friends, behind me on the shore, very mellow already with parting glasses and waving their handkerchiefs out of the nut.

"Now, tell me, Dolly."

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"Now, tell me, Dolly."

"Well, Katy said she hated you both, and she wished you would go away."

"I'm obliged to her."

"Are you mad?"

"I hope not. I think I'm sane now, Dolly."

"I don't mean mad like a dog. Are you angry?"

"Of course not. Do I look so?"

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